



THE Macdonald Farm Journal

VOLUME 13 No. 7

MARCH 1953

F A R M • S C H O O L • H O M E





YESTERDAYS
IN
AGRICULTURE

FROM THE "WHITE HEIFER
THAT TRAVELED"
TO "RED BRAND" BEEF

The "White Heifer that travelled" brought fame to early English Cattle breeders. Modern beef breeds are strikingly different—bred and fed to produce the maximum amount of high quality beef at minimum cost, they are thrifty doers.

Earlier marketing is required to meet today's consumer demand for smaller, more tender cuts with a minimum of waste. The era of the 3 or 4 year old market steer has passed. Each year greater numbers of beef animals travel from the ranch to the farm, or commercial feed lot for grain finishing as "baby beeves" or "choice steers".

FROM DISTILLATION
OF CRUDE OIL
TO CRACKING

To meet the ever-increasing needs of mechanized Agriculture and other Canadian consumers for gasoline, even greater changes have been made in Imperial Oil refining methods. Distillation, the simple application of heat to crude oil, has been augmented by "cracking"—the breaking up of the heavy hydrocarbon molecules to produce more and higher quality gasoline. This industry-wide development has doubled the amount of gasoline obtained from crude oil and has given birth to many different types of chemicals, new products and important by-products in use every day, by both industry and agriculture.



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
Farm Division

What is Grassland Farming?

by P. O. Ripley,
Chief Field Husbandry Division, Ottawa

In recent years there has been considerable discussion about grassland farming. What is this system of farming? If a farmer grows a few acres of grass and puts it in the silo, is he practising grassland farming? He has certainly made a start in that direction, but could hardly be considered a grassland farmer. Honest-to-goodness, one hundred percent grassland farming, might be defined as, "A system of husbandry in which the whole emphasis of cropping is devoted to the production of grass-like crops, for their vegetative growth, to be used for hay, dehydrated grass, silage or pasture."

This definition implies the use of legumes as well as grass species. Grassland may be a misnomer, perhaps it should be grass-legume farming. The above definition does not eliminate the use of cereal crops, or corn, or any crop, providing they are used for their vegetative growth, rather than for ripened seed. Corn, which is actually a grass, although not usually thought of as such, may be included. Will the definition stand when applied to practical farm conditions?

Complete grassland farming could perhaps, best be carried on in the Maritime Provinces. Here conditions are ideal for the growth of grass. Yields of dry matter from, so-called, permanent grasslands, have been reported as high as 7,000 pounds per acre.

A standard four year rotation might produce, in this area, 10 tons per acre of corn in the first year, 40 bushels of oats and 1500 pounds of straw in the second year, 3 tons of hay in the third year and 8 tons per acre of pasture grass in a fourth year. This would yield a calculated total of 299 pounds of digestible protein, and 2438 pounds of total digestible nutrients per acre per year, for such a rotation.

Not much corn is grown in the Maritimes, and some legumes do not thrive. The above rotation might be compared with a strictly grass-legume rotation, with emphasis on grass. Such a four year rotation might produce 8 tons of oat silage per acre

in the first year, 9 tons of grass silage in the second year, 3 tons of hay in the third year and 8 tons of pasture grass per acre in the fourth year. Such yields would provide approximately 405 pounds of digestible protein, and 3240 pounds of total digestible nutrients per acre per year in the 4 year grassland rotation.

The second rotation would come under our definition. The yield of nutrients is higher than in the so-called standard rotation. It would require less equipment to handle the grassland rotation and the general cost of production would be lower. It would also constitute good soil conservation practise.

A similar comparison of a standard rotation and a grassland rotation is interesting, in an area where corn and alfalfa thrive, and where yields could, conceivably, be higher. Using alfalfa a five year rotation might be more suitable. First year corn could be expected to yield 15 tons per acre; second year oats 50 bushels of grain and 1700 pounds of straw; third year hay, 3 tons per acre, fourth year grass-legume silage 9 tons; and fifth year pasture 8 tons per acre. This would provide a calculated 555 pounds of digestible protein and 3535 pounds of total digestible nutrients per acre per year for the 5 year rotation.

In an all out grass-legume rotation first year oats for silage might yield 9 tons; second year hay 3 tons; third year silage 9 tons; fourth year silage 8 tons; and fifth year pasture 8 tons. This would provide 710 pounds per acre of digestible protein, and 3618 pounds of total digestible nutrients. Again even in an area where corn thrives the grassland rotation produced more digestible nutrients per acre. Nor was, this due to low production of the corn crop.

What is grassland farming? The above definition seems to hold. It is not growing 51 per cent or 99 per cent of grass-like crops but 100 per cent, and it can be applied practically and profitably. Anything less is only a shift of emphasis.

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Mixtures for Grassland

by Howard Steppler

Grassland farming means using grass and legume crops to the limit of their economic possibilities. They are the cash crops on such a farm.

TO discuss grassland farming without discussing the sward would be like talking about flower gardening and not mentioning the flowers. One of the main factors determining the composition of the sward is the mixture used in the seeding. The question of exact composition has been the subject of discussion and investigation for many many years. At the turn of the century the fashion was to use a very complex mixture with as many as fifteen or twenty different grasses and clovers, and rates of seeding upwards of fifty pounds. This changed very radically, especially in England, where during the early thirties mixtures with only two kinds were quite common. More recently the trend has been towards mixtures with two to four or five components and with lower rates of seeding, fifteen to twenty pounds per acre and even lower in some instances.

The selection of the proper mixture to use involves the consideration of several factors which will be discussed in this article. While these must appear in some order in the discussion, nevertheless the order used does not necessarily give them in order of their importance. Local conditions may place emphasis on different features or even on some problem which is not discussed here.

The proposed use for the mixture is one point which must be decided by the farmer, that is, whether it is wanted for hay, pasture, or a combination of the two. (You will note that grass silage is not included, since any mixture suitable for the farm can likely be used for grass silage). Some types such as timothy are better when used for hay, while others such as Kentucky blue grass do best as pasture, and still others, for example, Brome grass, can be used for either. In addition, the length of time which the mixture is to remain down must be taken into consideration. Thus it may not be worth while to seed birdsfoot trefoil in a mixture when your plan is to leave the sward for only two years, as birdsfoot trefoil is rather slow to establish.

The condition of the soil is also of importance in selecting a suitable mixture. Degree of acidity will likely dictate which legumes, i.e. alfalfa, red clover, Ladino etc., can be grown, unless you correct that acidity by adding lime. The drainage of the soil is important as some legumes, for example alfalfa, will not tolerate poor drainage. Along with drainage is the consideration of depth of soil and moisture supply; once again alfalfa prefers a deep soil rather than a shallow one. Fertility is also important



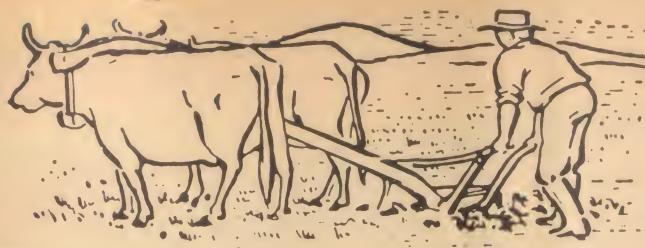
This heavy crop of Alsike and Red Clover is being worked by a Case "L-170" Side Delivery Rake.

since some plants will tolerate lower fertility than others, for example, birdsfoot trefoil is tolerant of low fertility. This factor can however, be corrected by the farmer and thus it is better to maintain a high level of fertility rather than adjust your mixture to the fertility level. All grasses and legumes will respond favourably to applications of fertilizer.

Winter hardiness is another important consideration. It is foolish to seed a mixture which contains types that are not likely to over-winter under normal conditions. In this connection perennial and Italian rye should be mentioned as they are very unlikely to live through the winter here, particularly the latter. Another aspect of this question is to be sure to obtain locally or northern grown seed since it is generally more winter hardy than foreign seed; locally or New York State grown birdsfoot trefoil has proven itself to be better adapted than foreign seed.

Another factor for your consideration is palatability. Will the animals graze each type to the same extent? For example, some observations have shown that cows prefer brome grass or timothy to orchard grass. Thus, if these are mixed they will likely over-graze those they relish and ignore the others, the net result being lost production. This factor may however, be partly overcome by careful management of the herd on the pasture.

Even though the factors mentioned have been considered

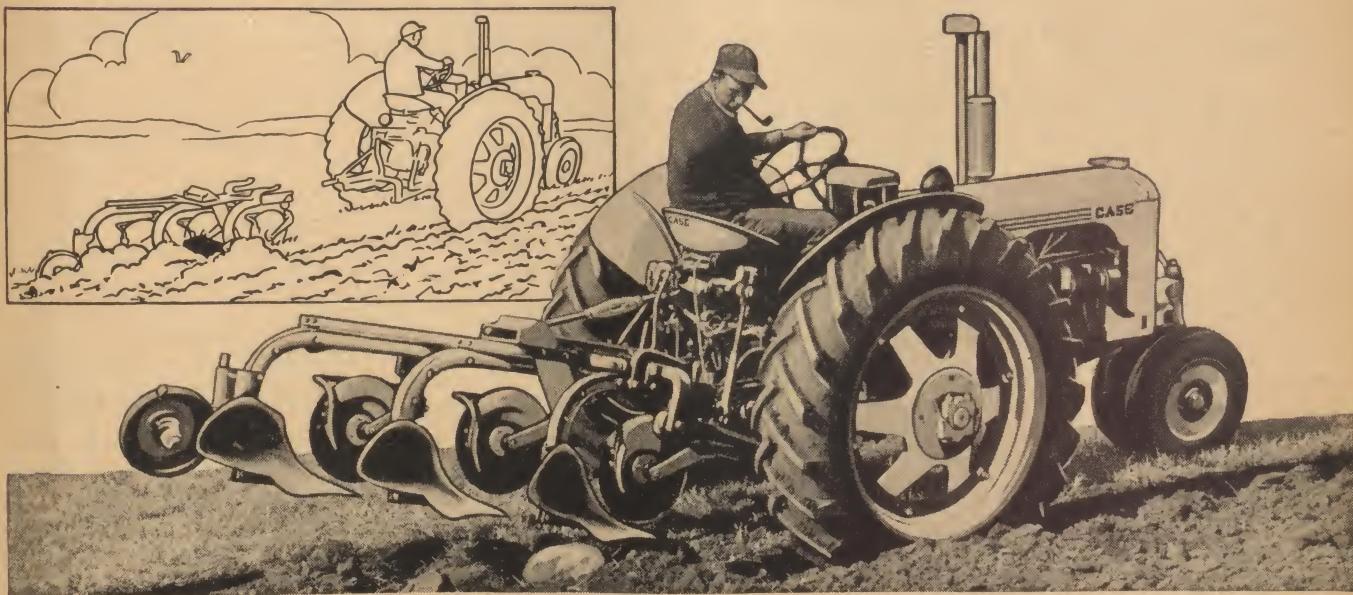


Breaking Away From Old Ways

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In the day of the wooden plow, people said that iron plows poisoned the soil. In time, this superstition gave way to another: "strong iron," they reasoned, "strong soil." Today, science is supplanting superstition. Farmers plant on time with seldom a glance at the moon. Business methods now earn more money than b'guess and b'gosh ever did. Each step forward leaves a part of the old behind.

You, too, will find it so. As you progress from year to year through college, then advance in your own farming, in extension or research, in organized agriculture or allied industry, your achievement will be largely based on your ability to build from old ways to new and better ways.

The noblest and most vital service to your fellow man is in helping to feed him. Ever-mounting demands on land, time, and farmers make it mandatory to boost production per man, per machine, per everything else. To this end Case presents Eagle Hitch Farming with conveniences and efficiencies only dreamed of before. This is but a foreshadowing of advancements to come in this and following generations, as through all of the past 110 years.

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and possibly others not discussed here, the composition of the sward throughout its life is not determined solely by seeding a certain mixture. Of equal and possibly greater importance is the management of the sward after seeding. The fertilization may favour some types in the mixture rather than others. The grazing management can completely change the proportion of types in the mixture. For example, over-grazing will favour low growing types such as wild white clover and Kentucky blue grass, while under-grazing or cropping for hay will favour the taller types such as alfalfa or timothy. In fact the English grassland workers consider management of the sward as more important than the proportions used in the mixture. For this reason it would seem sensible to use the term "grassland farmer feeding dairy cattle" rather than "dairy farmer" since the dairy animal is merely the medium for making the grassland products marketable. It would appear that good management of the grassland should be the main concern of such farmers, the same would, of course, apply to beef cattle and sheep.

In most provinces the Provincial Departments of Agriculture prepare lists of recommended mixtures for use in their area. Here in Quebec these are prepared by the Quebec Seed Board, forage crop committee, and published



Here's a handy rig for cutting a lush crop, a Cockshutt 15 AS mower mounted on a 20 Tractor.

by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The list of recommended mixtures for 1953 has just been published and copies may be obtained from your local agronomist. The list contains nine mixtures, and uses and soil conditions for each are described in detail. While these mixtures do not cover all conditions, they are applicable to the majority, but if you have an unusual situation see your local agronomist for advice. In addition, information may be obtained from your nearest Dominion Experimental Station or from Macdonald College.

The Shepherd's Calendar

by W. H. Hough and S. B. Williams

April

Continue the same careful management practices in attending the late lambs as you did for the early ones. Although the weather may moderate the new born lambs need just as much care and attention as did the March lambs.

When the lambs are two or three weeks old start to feed them a mixture of 20 pounds crushed oats, 5 pounds wheat bran and 5 pounds linseed oilmeal, in the creep. Feed it free choice but guard against the accumulation of stale feed in the trough.

Order your requirements for wool bags and fleece twine. Use only paper twine, one per fleece, and allow one wool bag for 20 or 22 fleeces.

Check and assemble the shearing machines. Have a supply of sharp combs on hand as well as necessary spare parts.

Prepare a clean, dry floored and covered place in which to shear and dry place to store the fleeces.

Repair fences. Sheep are much easier to keep fenced if they are not allowed to develop the habit of wandering.



Creep feed the lambs.

Nova Scotia Goes To Grass

by G. G. Smeltzer



This dirt walled trench silo which has a capacity of 200 tons has been in use for three years. Heavy clay walls also hard pan help to keep the walls in place.

Going to grass really means something these days. Better land higher productivity are two of the dividends we earn. Read how the Kings County farmers of Nova Scotia tackled the job of going grassland.

KINGS COUNTY farmers in Nova Scotia, situated between the north and south mountains, often blanketed by foggy air from the Minas Basin, have long been famous for their tangy flavoured apples. These same farmers are today just as enthusiastic producers of good quality ensilage for beef and dairy cattle.

Before 1949 very little ensilage in the form of grass and legumes was stored. The program from that time has come ahead by leaps and bounds. The following figures will serve to indicate the expansion:

Year	No. Farmers	Tonnage
1949	20	1,000
1950	100	4,000
1951	120	10,000
1952	150	20,000

The farmers are sold on a grassland program. One of our better farmers has summed up the opinion of a great many in this area as follows: "I feel that we have done more to place our farming on a secure basis in the last four years than all the years before and this is my 45th year of farming on my own."

Good quality ensilage is found stored in most every conceivable manner. There are the up-right, trench, horizontal, and stack silos. It has been found that good quality ensilage can be made in all types of silos, however, the necessary precautions must be taken into consideration.

The interest in this program is clearly evident at our annual Short Courses where the subject of grass is discussed in detail. It is not uncommon to have four or five hundred farmers attend such a course. Grass silage tours

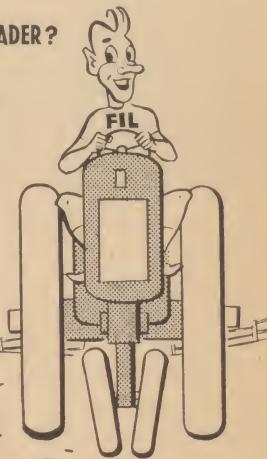
Do you need

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A SIDE-RAKE?

A HAY-LOADER?



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brought out cars and trucks in large numbers spreading to a mile in length last year. This is a large number for this area.

At the Grassland Field Day two years ago we had approximately 3,000 in attendance from all parts of Nova Scotia, and several cars from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The attendance was somewhat smaller in 1952 due to adverse weather conditions.

In conjunction with our Grassland Farming we have developed a lime purchase program. In Nova Scotia we have a high precipitation. Our soils are naturally low in calcium so these factors make it important from a grassland farming angle to correct this condition. The Kings County farmers have done a real job with our liming program. In 1943—2,000 tons of ground agricultural limestone was purchased, previous to 1943 the purchases were in smaller amounts. The figure has gradually increased since that time, while in '48, '49 and '50—12,000 tons were the annual volume, in 1951 the high year of 17,000 tons, this year to date 10,000 tons. The lime is making the legumes and grasses with proper fertilization grow as it never did before.

It is becoming more apparent as time goes on that our



Here's a dual purpose silo, one of many in Kings County, Nova Scotia. The bottom part holds 250 tons of silage, while the top part is used for apple storage. The silage is fed directly to the feeding alley from one end.

farmers must cut early for best results. The farmers are becoming conscious of this factor very rapidly. Three years ago silage was cut the third and fourth week of June. This time is gradually getting earlier. Last year the Grassland Field Day was the second week. It is my opinion that our farmers will, before too long, be cutting the first week of June, in order to get top quality ensilage.

By better pasture and field crop management the farmers have more and better quality roughages for beef and dairy cattle feeding than ever before.

This is just the beginning, for the farmers are only now beginning to realize the great value of grasses and legumes in our agricultural economy.



This is the new Cockshutt self-propelled harvester combine, now in full production at Brantford in preparation for the 1953 harvest season. It has low pressure tires and the revolutionary "Driveomatic" drive which gives a selection of over 100 forward speeds at the touch of the toe, as well as many new features, all thoroughly field tested and proved.

The Modern Hen Lives In Clover

Being "in clover" is a saying that carries an implication of all well and the sight of poultry on green pasture appeals to one's senses as being a proper combination.

To what extent might pasture replace the more expensive mash and grain parts of a poultry diet is a live question and some interesting points in that connection were observed in a recent experiment at the Experimental Farm at Harrow, Ontario.

A group of 280 six weeks old Barred Rock pullets were divided into four groups one of which was put on good alfalfa and unlimited mash and grain. The food eaten by this lot was calculated each day and 10 per cent and 20 per cent less of the amount was allotted to two of the other groups also on alfalfa. The remaining lot had food without stint but had only bare cultivated earth as range.

After 125 days of this treatment the group restricted to 80 per cent of normal feed had required 5.3 pounds of feed per pound gain and the 90 per cent lot had used 5.6 pounds of feed for one pound of gain. The full feed check lot used 5.7 pounds of feed while the full fed bare ground lot took 6.0 pounds of feed for each pound of gain.

Doling out the food, though resulting in a better feed-gain ratio, slowed development somewhat in over all weight as well as maturity. At housing time the 80 per cent lot averaged 4.1 pounds, the 90 per cent lot 4.3 pounds while the full fed check lot averaged 4.6 pounds. The full fed birds on bare ground were heaviest with an average of 4.8 pounds. The various groups came in production in the same order that body weights stood, that is, the full fed-bare ground lot first, the full fed-alfalfa lot second, the 90 per cent of full feed third and lastly the 80 per cent of full feed lot. After 10 months of full feed and laying house conditions, however, the egg production reached a very satisfactory level among all groups and no harmful effect could be laid to earlier feed shortages. Indeed, during 18 weeks on range there were no deaths among the 280 birds making up the four groups.

There are many factors which control or influence growth while birds are on pasture and the actual amount of vegetation that birds eat may not be the only source of benefit. Access to insect life, sunshine or some unknown factor picked from the soil may help in the advantages of outdoor poultry life. At any rate the results from exact calculations of feed consumption are useful since cost of development is always important.

Can You Afford A Silo?

by Angus Banting



A point in favour of the upright silo is the ease with which the material can be handled. This Cockshutt 40 tractor driving the silo blower does all the work.

HERE are two types of silos, tower and trench. The former are a common sight, the latter much less so. Nevertheless trench silos deserve serious consideration for they cost less per ton of capacity than tower silos, they do not require expensive elevating equipment for filling and both long and chopped grasses can be stored in them.

A further advantage of trench silos, especially those below ground is that no freezing occurs, and while freezing does not lower the value of silage as a feed it is a distinct nuisance.

Types of Trench Silos

Temporary trench silos are usually excavated in a bank or hillside with some of the excavated earth thrown alongside the sides to increase the depth. The most efficient tool for making a trench silo is a front end loader on a crawler type tractor, but bulldozers and front end loaders on wheel tractors have also been used with success. The cost of a temporary trench silo is likely to be somewhere around \$1.00 per ton of capacity.

Permanent trench silos may be partially excavated, or entirely above ground. Where the major part of the capacity is excavated, concrete is probably the most satisfactory type of wall. Masonry, monolithic concrete, and concrete plastered on reinforcing mesh have all been used successfully.

For the above ground type of silo, vertical planking, the lower end buried in a trench and the upper end supported on posts and walers seems to be the most common type of wall.

The biggest objection that can be raised towards the use of trench silos, is that they are restricted in application. A suitable location may be hard to find. They require considerably more ground space, and if an excavated trench is to be used, it needs to be in a hill or bank, and it is not always possible to find a suitable location close enough to the stable to make the operation of a trench silo economical.

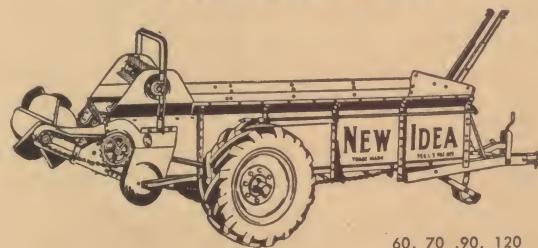
Tower Silos

Temporary Tower Silo. The so-called snow fence silo is used to store extra crops or to try silage as a feed. Silo is made using the snow fence to contain paper such as Scutan or Fibreen, and the whole is reinforced by stretching No. 9 wires around the outsides. The temporary silo should never be built higher than its diameter.

Permanent Tower Silo. Almost any material that has been used in building construction has been used, or at least tried, for silo construction, but the most common materials are lumber, concrete and clay products. If lumber is used, the builder can choose between staves and timber cribs. Stave silos may have steel or wooden hoops, and timber crib silos may be solid crib or spaced crib with a wooden lining. Considerable upkeep and expense is involved in timber silos of any kind, and their life depends

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The modern farmer is relying more and more on machines rather than men. This means that he must cut costs while increasing output. High protein grass silage helps him do just this.

upon how well they have been kept up, and, to some extent, how well they were constructed originally. The use of wood preservatives on the material used will naturally lengthen the life of the silo. There is little to choose between the stave and the crib respecting their efficiency in keeping the silage in good condition.

Concrete Tower Silo. The greatest advantage of concrete is its permanence. Though most people are familiar with the monolithic type, that is poured on the job, concrete stave silos and concrete block silos have recently made their appearance and proved very satisfactory.

Concrete as a silo material has one disadvantage; the silage freezes and sticks to it very easily. Some farmers in the colder sections of Canada avoid concrete silos for this reason. While the occasional concrete block silo has been in use for a number of years, the stave type of silo is a more recent introduction. The concrete stave has the advantage of rapid erection. With staves made in a factory there is a fairly close control of the quality of concrete. A crew can generally erect a regular size concrete stave silo in a day.

While monolithic concrete silos will survive a serious fire, stave silos are likely to be badly damaged. The steel hoops will stretch under the heat, and unless the silo is

completely filled at the time of the fire, it is likely to collapse.

Structural Clay Silo. Clay tile silos with built in or exterior reinforcing are quite popular in some sections of the country. The air spaces within the tile help to keep down the amount of freezing and this is one of the great advantages. The hard burned surface of the tile is almost indestructible by the acids in the silage, and in this clay tile has the advantage over concrete.

Steel Silos. A small number of steel silos may be found in Canada and the United States. A new type of glass lined steel makes a very promising silo. With a special valve at the top and a special unloading device at the bottom, this silo is a great labour saver, and claims made by the manufacturer would indicate that the loss of silage through spoilage is practically nil.

Self Feeder Silo. One of the most promising developments in recent years is the development of a self feeder silo for corn. This is essentially an ordinary silo on stilts with a cone in the centre at the bottom. As the stock eats the silage from the outside, where it is forced out between the stilts, the supply is replenished by the flow of silage from above. While this is a successful way of feeding corn silage, a suitable self-feeder silo for grass silage has not yet been developed.

The Cost. With the wide range in choice of silos outlined above, the cost can vary from under \$1.00 per ton for a temporary trench silo, to \$35.00 or \$40.00 per ton of capacity for the special lined silo with special unloading equipment. Somewhere in this range there must be a silo of a type and cost which will suit the needs of your particular farm.



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For The Ladies

Making Baking Easier

by Margaret Trapp

BAKING powder is familiar to every homemaker today. It hardly seems possible that not so long ago baking powder was unknown, that many years ago all leavening was done by yeast and every household had a mixture of its own. This was called a "starter," and it was the basic ingredient for making bread light. Leavening depends upon a gas, carbon dioxide, which in this case was produced by the yeast but at a very slow rate.

It wasn't until somebody discovered that carbon dioxide could be produced much more quickly by using a mixture of an acid and baking soda that cakes, biscuits and quick breads made their appearance on the table.

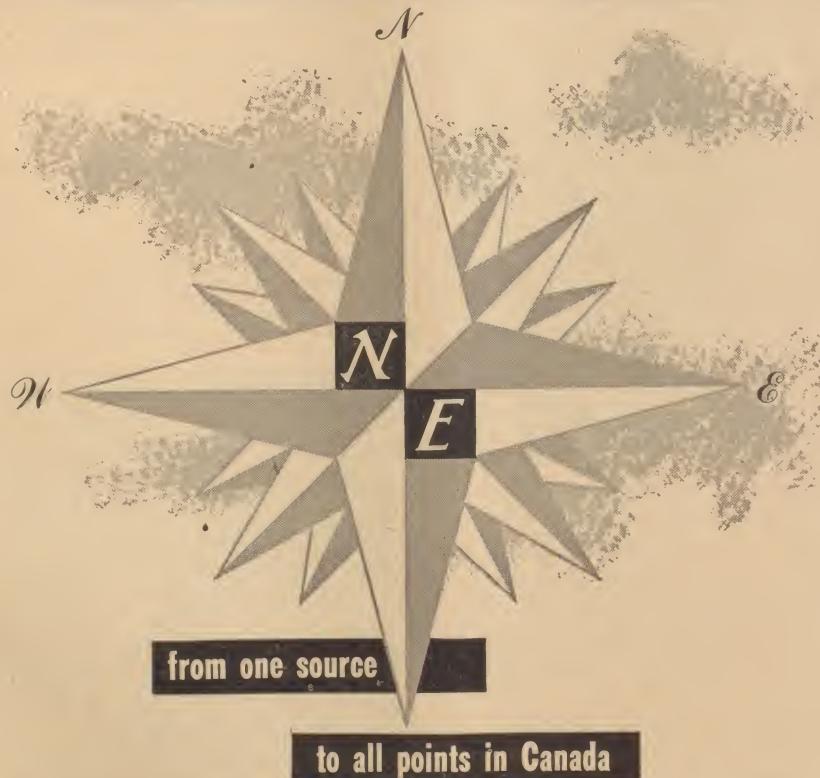
The first commercial baking powders were very crude. They were sold in two separately wrapped packages, one containing cream of tartar, an acid, and the other baking soda. The homemaker combined these two and presto—she had baking powder. Later commercial preparations contained the two ingredients in one mixture, with a small amount of starch added to absorb moisture. While cream of tartar is still used in baking powder, other acids have been found which do the job as well as better, and these are coming into more common use.

At the present time there are two types of baking powder on the market. One is a single action or quick acting powder, while the other is a double action or combination type. The difference between these two is that the single action type contains only one acid which when

combined with baking soda and moisture produces the maximum of leavening. It is important to work quickly with single action baking powders, such things as cakes, muffins and biscuits should be put into the oven as soon as possible after the ingredients are moistened. The double action type contains two acids one of which reacts as soon as it is moistened, while the second requires not only moisture but heat also. Getting it into the oven quickly, therefore, is not as essential.

The proportions to use for best results are two teaspoonsful of single action powder per cup of flour or one and one-half teaspoons of double action per cup of flour. Using an overdose of the single action baking powder may leave brown spots on the surface of baked products, while too much of the double action type may give a decidedly bitter flavour.

Most cook books have been standardized for a particular type of baking powder. If you are not sure about your cook book you can check by looking at the recipe for baking powder biscuits. If the recipe calls for two cups of flour and four teaspoons of baking powder then the single action type should be used. If it says two cups of flour to three teaspoons of baking powder the double action type should be used. It is fairly safe to say, however, that any commercial baking powders which are not labelled "Combination" or "Double Acting" are single acting powders.



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Information Please! ★ ★ ★

This section should make interesting reading for it is given over to the problems of our readers. Problems sent in by Farm Forum and other groups are dealt with here.

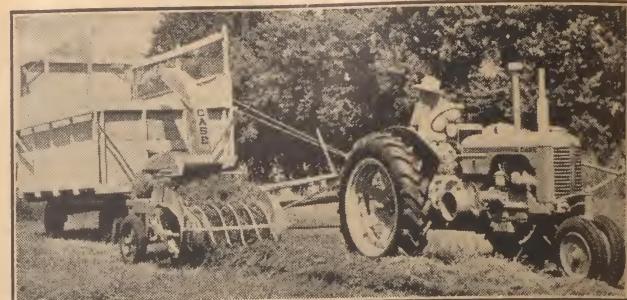
EVERY weed that grows cuts down our production, reduces our profit. Every year we get requests regarding this problem. What to do? Here is the answer.

Pasture profit depends on the ability of the plants growing on it to produce a large tonnage of plant material which can readily be converted by grazing animals into milk or meat. Every weed and shrub in the pasture reduces the efficiency of the pasture to return a profit to the farmer.

All fields should be broken up and seeded down rather than reserved for continuous grazing. In this way, through regular cultivation, the fields will not become badly infested with weeds, but will contain a good percentage of legumes instead.

There are many fields, however, which are not broken up because of steep slopes, poor drainage or natural obstructions such as rocks, trees or creeks. In these cases, chemical weed control is essential. Then there are weeds which survive on the poorer types of soils, including Blue Weed, Mullein and Hawkweed. Although cattle may be grazing on this type of land, they prefer grass to weeds. Hence the weeds are not subjected to the severe grazing that the grasses receive. Therefore, control these weeds and others such as Thistle, Ragweed, Chicory and Wild Carrot, before blooming, with 1½ lbs. of 2,4-D acid per acre.

There is also another type of pasture which is workable, but for economic or social reasons, has been allowed to revert to ranchland. This particular type is being over-run by weed trees, principally Hawthorn, and in time will be



The forage harvester makes work easier. Here's a Case Model "C" Forage Harvester hauled by a "DC" Tractor.

of little use for anything. In making suggestions for removal of these trees, with the aid of chemicals, Mr. Fallis points out that dead trees do not get any larger or reproduce themselves. Also when dead for a year or more, they are much more easily removed than when alive. For control of brush under 2' high, wet the tree thoroughly using 32 ounces of acid ester type 2,4-D in 100 gallons of water. This can be done during the weed spraying operations.

For larger trees there are two methods. The first which is rather costly is to apply one pound of Sodium Chlorate to the base of each tree. This should be done in the late fall, after the cattle have been taken off the pasture. This is to allow time for the material to get leached down, out of the reach of the cattle, to avoid poisoning. This operation costs about 10¢ per bush.

The second method is cheaper and gives more satisfactory results. It is known as the Dormant Basal Bark Spray. The material used is 2 pounds of 2,4,5-T acid in 10 gallons of fuel oil. This is applied in late winter or early spring to the bottom foot of the tree and all exposed roots. The tree should be sprayed till the material starts to drip at ground level. Cost of 2,4,5-T and oil is approximately \$11.00 per 10 gallons.

Combining Type And Production

Good type in a dairy cow includes those characteristics which contribute to the cow's ability to walk and gather food, consume large quantities of roughage and convert that roughage into milk efficiently over a period of years.

The first record of Macdonald Sterling Millie Posch suggests that she has inherited these desirable characteristics. As a 2 year old on twice a day milking, she produced 12,174 pounds of milk in 365 days with a 4 percent butterfat test. The manner in which she distributed this production over the lactation period was also good. In the first two months of production she averaged 39 pounds of milk per day and in her last two months she averaged 30 pounds of milk per day. In addition she is showing development with age as she had an average of 60 pounds per day for the first two months of her second lactation.



Attaining this combination requires consideration of both type and production in the breeding program.

Information On Grassland Farming

Where? In Nova Scotia? Then read this . . .

Grass For Prosperity

A Five Point Lime Program

These two pamphlets can be read in a few minutes, but they are packed with easy-to-get-at information. They're good.

Guide To Crop Production In Nova Scotia.

Here is a booklet that's packed with "know-how." It gives information on all the grasses and legumes, where they grow best, on what type of soil and what mixtures are best suited to certain localities.

Making And Feeding Grass And Legume Silage.

Here's a booklet that should be read by every go-ahead farmer in the Maritimes and Quebec. It gives the whole story with illustrations.

Or perhaps Prince Edward Island?

We haven't too much information on grassland programs in this province. The Federal Experimental Station at Charlottetown is carrying out some experimental work on various grass mixtures, but these results have not yet been published. When completed, however, P.E.I. farmers will have information on what mixtures to use in their locality.

Here's what New Brunswick has to say—

They have no special publication regarding mixtures for hay and pasture. According to their Department of Agriculture, they have tried out a number of grasses and legumes on a single sowing basis and have had some disappointments. On that basis they are currently relying on standard mixtures of timothy, red clover and alsike clover for both hay and pasture purposes. They suggest the addition of Reed Canary grass on the poorly drained southeastern section and ladino clover in the upper St. John River Valley.

They usually find that when they sow special grasses and legumes these largely disappear in two or three years and are replaced by volunteer grasses and clover which when well fertilized apparently produce the type of pasture which is safe for grazing, relished by livestock and reasonably productive.

Here's what Quebec does—

Varieties Of Farm Crops Recommended By The Quebec Seed Board

This publication contains 8 hay and pasture mixtures, and gives the choice of mixture in relation to the soil. For instance, suppose we are interested in Mixture "B", which contains Timothy, Medium Red Clover (double cut) and Alsike Clover. The proportion of each of these in the mixture is given per 100 pounds. Then on the next page we look up under "Uses Of Mixture B," and find when to use it and at what rate of seeding.

This is a booklet that represents a step forward for Quebec farmers for it takes the element of chance out of seeding.

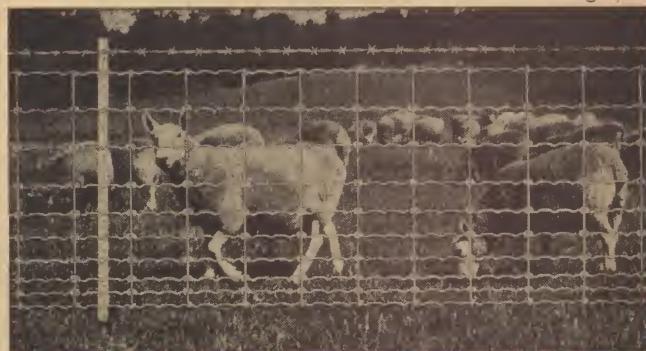
In Ontario they have scores of pamphlets, booklets and books on all aspects of grassland farming. From their Provincial Experimental Stations and their Agricultural Colleges comes a constant stream of good up-to-date information of use to the farmer.

Where can you get this material? By writing Information Centre, Box 237 Macdonald College, P.Q.



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Building from the Ground Up

Forum members attending the Quebec Farm Forum Winter Conference seek and find 'a new challenge'.

THE word 'conference' often stirs up our memories of long speeches and endless reports. Not so this year's annual Winter Farm Forum Conference held recently in Montreal. Thirty Quebec Forum members met for a day and a half working out new policies and approaches to farm problems. We rarely found it dull work.

In the words of Dr. H. H. Hannam, C.F.A. President, who briefly addressed the Conference, "Your farm organization activities here in Quebec grow out of Farm Forum, the best possible base you could have to build on". This became our theme and our challenge. As one delegate to the meeting put it "Farm Forum is no magic cure-all. You get out of it exactly what you put into it." We were off to a good start.

During the sessions, selected speakers challenged us to chart a new course for the future. There was new hope for marketing of farm products in the outline of the Ontario Hog Marketing Agency given by Charles McInnis of Iroquois, Ontario. Reports from the Co-op Medical Services were demonstrations that we can organize to provide ourselves with services. Our synthetic fleet car insurance at special rates for Forum members, was praised as a service that should be used by every member of the Association. New approaches for coarse grain marketing were outlined by Professor Carr of Macdonald College. This problem is being studied by a Quebec Forum Committee and proved to be another stimulating session. Dairy Farmers had the opportunity of discussing the "Future for Dairying" with P. D. McArthur of the Montreal Milk Producers Association.

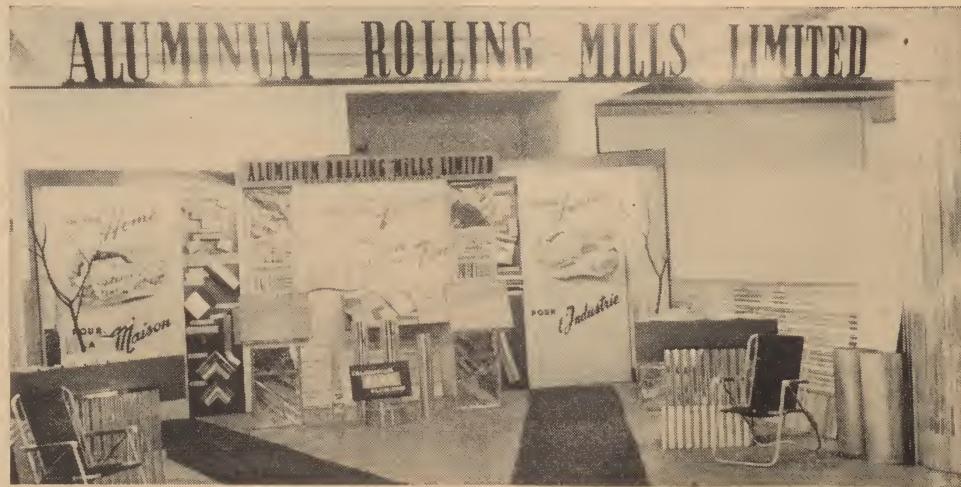
"Yes, but where does this all lead to?" might be your question. The delegates to the meeting were in no mood merely to listen. There was an air of urgency and desire for action.

The final session of the second day dealt with the relation between Farm Forum and Farm Organization activities. Delegates pointed out the need for local action resulting from discussion. Follow-up activities were urged on some of the more vital discussions such as the need for encouraging other farmers to take part in farm organization activities. It was remarked by one delegate that "hogs are just as important to Quebec farmers as to Ontario farmers; we have no excuse for not pushing for a Quebec Hog Marketing Agency". Other delegates agreed and pointed out that Farm Forums could also stimulate discussions on milk marketing problems or anything else with a view to taking action. At the meeting, a plan for initiating a Farm Credit Study was set-up, further evidence of the desire to get to the bottom of our problems.

Yes, there is every indication that Quebec Farm Forums are going to build on that 'solid base' referred to by Dr. Hannam. The Conference in Montreal was a 'challenge of change' from the opening remarks of Mrs. Gilbert Telford, Quebec Farm Forum President on the Wednesday afternoon until Keith Bradley, vice-president of the Association closed the conference late Thursday afternoon.

It was after 6:00 o'clock in the evening; buses and trains had to be caught but people from Pontiac in the west to Compton in the east, and all places in between, talked on in small groups outside the meeting-room door. It was that kind of Conference.

ALROL AT THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW



Shown here is the specially designed Aluminum Rolling Mills booth at the Agricultural Exhibition held recently in Montreal.

Cooperative Fédérée Holds Annual Meeting

CO-OP Federee sales last year amounted to over 57 million dollars. This was down from the 1951 total by some 3 million dollars, but the actual volume of business handled was greater than in 1951. The decline in dollar sales was due to declining prices for livestock.

Mr. Henri C. Bois, general manager and chairman of the executive committee stated in his annual report that, "our system of mixed farming in the East practically compels the farmer who wishes a sufficient return to transform grain and field crops into animal products, milk or milk products, meat and eggs, etc." He then went on to show how the farmer in eastern Canada had suffered shrinking returns through price reductions on the things he has to sell. For instance, Mr. Bois stated, "in 1952 the hog grower made 27½ percent less than in 1951, beef, calves, eggs, butter and cheese also declined albeit less drastically in price."

"The heavy demand for supplies in industry," he said, "helped to raise the price of things farmers have to buy. The increasing strength of the Canadian dollar hindered our efforts to sell our farm produce on the export markets of the world, the foot-and-mouth disease helped us lose our United States market while lack of dollars helped us lose our United Kingdom markets for bacon and cheese. However, the situation is not as bad as it looks," he concluded, "for we are expecting a better than ever year in 1953."

Of total sales last year, farm products accounted for 66.8 percent, of this meat and meat products made up 49 percent, butter 33.7 percent, eggs and poultry 6.1 percent, fruit and vegetables 5.9 percent and miscellaneous including flax 3.1 percent. It can be seen from these figures that the reduction in the price of meat and meat products would easily show in the total figures for they represented such a large proportion of the farm products.

33.2 percent of total sales were in farm supplies, of these, grain accounted for 50.7 percent, feeds and protein concentrates 20.4 percent, machinery, equipment and supplies 8.6 percent, chemical fertilizers 7.9 percent, seeds 4.8 percent, farm implements 4 percent and miscellaneous 3.6 percent.

Changes in the Act incorporating the Co-op Federee were made. Under the new amendment the share capital has been increased from \$500,000 to \$2,500,000. This increase will redress the disproportion existing between the capital subscribed by the Co-op's affiliates and the business turnover.

The limit of preferred shares has been increased from \$1,500,000 to \$2,500,000, while the rate of interest paid may now be fixed by the directors instead of being limited as formerly to a range of 5 to 7 percent.

Voting rights of local societies also received an overhaul. In future each co-op will be entitled first to as many votes as it has members, but it will also have one additional vote for each \$10,000 of business done with the Federee, or other amount fixed by the general meeting. Provision is made, however, that these extra votes must never exceed 40 percent of the votes to which the co-op is entitled on the basis of its membership.

Federee officials and members feel that this provision grants effective recognition to faithful support of the Central, while assuring democratic control in the Rochdale tradition.



"Smokey" is a handy dog to have around a farm. Here he's driving a 40 Tractor hitched up to a Cockshutt 411 Forage Harvester.



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Grow More Grass— It's Cheap

The use of commercial fertilizer on cultivated crops is economically sound. Proof of this is that the thousands of farmers who regularly use fertilizer each year on their crops cannot be all wrong. And if it is sound practice to use commercial fertilizer on cultivated crops how much more profitable would it be to use on pasture land, because the pasture crop does not need the same intensive cultivation, nor do pastures have to be harvested or stored and the turn over is much quicker than in the case of most other farm crops including even some cash crops.

In fertilizer tests on pastures at five Illustration Station farms in the Northern Georgian Bay and Manitoulin Island district of supervision, the application of 1000 lb. per acre annually of a complete fertilizer increased the yield of grass 92 per cent. 333 lb. of 0-12-6 plus 100 lb. of ammonium sulfate per acre annually increased grass yield 50 per cent. 1000 lb. of 2-12-6 per acre every three years plus 100 lb. of muriate of potash on subsequent years increased the yield of grass 45 per cent. 1000 lb. of 0-12-6 every three years increased the yield 41 per cent and 600 lb. of superphosphate per acre every three years increased yield 21 per cent.

Results of these tests indicate that the heavy annual applications of a complete fertilizer produced the greatest increase, followed by the lighter annual increases. Addition of nitrogen has increased grass yield only slightly. Superphosphate increased the yield by almost a quarter of the check yield but this increase was almost doubled by the addition of potash.

There is always the problem to contend with, of the peak yield of grass occurring in June with low production



Here's a John Deere Forage Harvester making light work of a heavy crop.

in July and August. This can be overcome to a goodly extent by starting the hay harvest early on a field or two, thus allowing the aftermath to get a start before the forage plants have reached their peak of growth. The early harvested hay may be stored as hay or silage which may be used not only for winter feed but also to supplement pastures in a low or slump period.

April is a good month to . . .

Start grafting those fruit trees. Get digging into that pile of manure that has been growing steadily all winter. Start brooding properly by checking all brooding equipment, repairing and cleaning where necessary and checking the stove for temperature control. If you are using horses break them in easily, remember they've led a soft life for several months. Have a sugaring-off party. Keep the spring plowing going.



Cherry Bank Golden Anchor spent a week away from P. D. McArthur's farm to attend the National Agricultural Salon. That's Yolande Leclerc with him.

Agricultural Pilots

The first agricultural pilot school in Canada was set up this year at Crumlin airport near London, Ont. to teach airplane pilots the proper methods of applying insecticides and fungicides from the air. The school is sponsored by a Toronto aerial spraying company (Leavens Bros.)

One of the aims of the school is to cut down the rate of accidents caused by flying just a few feet above fields, orchards or forests. Extensive training is also given in precision flying and the correct techniques of applying pesticides.

Several million acres of tobacco, vegetables, fruit and forest land will be sprayed or dusted this year for the control of insects, plant diseases and weeds. In 1945 only 80 acres of crops in southwestern Ontario were sprayed from the air. In the same area some 50,000 acres are expected to be sprayed this year.

Keep That Milking Machine Clean

A simple but effective method for washing milking machines is suggested by Iowa State College Extension Dairy specialists.

They suggest preparing a pailful of lively suds while the last cow is being milked by dissolving about a tablespoonful of wetting agents in hot water. The temperature should be just too warm to immerse the hand.

The flushing method, as it is called, involves the following time-saving steps.

- 1—Suck the entire pailful of suds into the unit, dousing the cups in and out of the water. Then shake the unit vigorously to wash the inside surfaces of the bucket.
- 2—Remove the head, slip off the sealing rubber and wash the rubber and seat with a soft brush. Empty the bucket back into the pail and treat the second unit with the same suds.
- 3—Wash the outside of the unit with a soft bottle brush. It is not necessary to use steel wool or a metal sponge even on the rubber tubing.
- 4—For ideal sanitary conditions, it is recommended that the unit be taken down completely and washed with brushes at least once a day.
- 5—When all parts are clean re-assemble the machine, draw a pailful of scalding water into the unit and shake to rinse and heat all surfaces. Dip the head into hot water far enough so that the rubber seal and seat are scalded.
- 6—Dismantle the machine and hang up the tubes to drain and dry.

They also suggest before milking, drawing a sterilizing solution into each unit and shaking before emptying. Use a chemical sterilizer mixed with either hot or cold water.

They have one word of caution. To

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obtain best results from this method the machine must be clean before the change over to the new method is made; the machine must also be flushed immediately after milking and proper wetting agents used.

Inoculate Your Child

If one child in a community contracts a contagious disease he may infect members of his family, neighbors and other school children, unless they have been immunized against the disease.

Smallpox, cholera, plague and typhus are still epidemic in some countries where intensive campaigns have not been waged to wipe them out. In Canada, over a long period of years, there have been very few cases of any of these diseases because vaccination or other forms of immunization, and attention to sanitation, have been used to combat them. Tuberculosis can be similarly conquered if all cases are discovered early by means of chest x-rays and are given treatment before they become serious.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec Department of Agriculture

Apple Growers Plan Something New

It isn't growing good apples that worries the members of the Quebec Pomological Society—it's selling them. California oranges are sold through Sunkist, and apples from the West Coast come into Quebec through the efforts of B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd., but here it's everybody for himself, with competition instead of co-operation the rule.

Radio and newspaper advertising, designed to tell the housewife how good Quebec apples are, hasn't solved the problem. Then, too, the advertising campaign has been costly, and has been carried by a few individuals and groups who were public spirited enough to contribute to it. Most of the individual growers, though they received whatever benefit came out of the campaign, just didn't pull their weight when it came to paying for it.

What is needed, apparently, is some sort of central marketing agency that could act for and on behalf of all growers, to establish grades, set prices, and direct sales in such a manner as to keep all markets supplied at all times and clear the crop in an orderly fashion to the benefit of everybody. This might get away from the present competition between individual growers, and between the five co-operatives which act for groups of growers affiliated with them.

The first step toward this goal was taken at the annual meeting of the Society in Montreal on February 6th, when Gerard Bourdon, Roswell Thomson, Floyd Stevenson, and J. E. Duschesne took the lead in suggesting that a central marketing committee, composed of representatives of the co-operatives, be appointed to control the marketing of Quebec apples.

This plan would apply only to top grade apples sold to chain stores and wholesalers, and one flaw which various people were quick to point out was that it would not include the private grower, or the owner of his own storage plant. In reply to this objection, it was pointed out that these growers would be kept informed on price trends, and would be expected to abide with the scales set, and not cut prices.

Discussion of the plan was lengthy, and showed a considerable divergence of opinions as to its value. The independents were not too keen to commit themselves, perhaps feeling that a bit of a power play was being tried. They decided that they would have to talk it over

among themselves at a series of meetings to be called later, but everybody was agreed that some sort of a marketing board for apples is long overdue in this province.

The five co-operatives involved are those at Frelighsburg, Farnham, Chateauguay, St. Hilaire and Franklin Centre. The Rougemont co-op merely stores apples for growers and has no selling policy.

President Reports

J. E. Duschesne made an official report on the 1952 crop, pointing out that it was only about 45% of the 1951 record crop, due mainly to poor pollination and to heavy scab infections, in spite of a heavy bloom. He did not think that the 1953 crop would be much better. This year, for the first time, the Kiwanis Club had bought 17,000 boxes of Quebec apples for their fall apple sale, furnished from Farnham, Frelighsburg, Franklin Centre and Chateauguay. Ordinarily, Kiwanis apples are bought outside the province.

Storage problems, said Mr. Duschesne, are being solved. There is storage capacity right now for some 1,700,000 bushels, enough for almost half the record 1951 crop, and these new storages are due in large measure to the generous grants from the provincial and federal departments of agriculture. We know how to grow good apples and we know how to store them well; the big problem is to sell them.



The Pomological Society executive: H. W. Palmer, J. E. Duschesne and J. Berthiaume.

The usual open discussion on orchard pests and their control was again a popular feature of the meeting, with Dr. Gauthier, Charlie Petch in charge of the session, and with A. A. Beaulieu, L. Cinq-Mars, Thos. Simard and Father Fernand on hand to answer questions from the floor on all aspects of handling of spray materials, interpretation of the 1953 spray guide and so forth.

Resolutions

For many years the Provincial Department of Agriculture has made grants toward the purchase of spraying equipment. The Resolutions Committee, while appreciating this assistance, suggested that the scales of aid which are in use were set up at a time when this equipment was much less costly than it is now, and the policy makes no provision for the man who wants to add one of the new conversion units to his present sprayer.

A resolution was therefore brought in asking that the present policy on sprayers be extended to include conversion units on the same basis as for the original machine, and that the maximum grant be increased. This brought pointed comments from J. H. Lavoie, Director of the Horticulture Service, and after considerable discussion the resolution was amended asking for a blanket 10% of the purchase price on all mechanical automatic attachments to sprayers, in addition to the present grant on new sprayers.

Another resolution asked that steps be taken to see that only standard five-pound bags be used when apples are sold in transparent containers, and that these be not closed with wire staples, which have given rise to complaints by consumers, some of whom have found themselves biting on a loose staple along with their apple.

The sliding scale of fees, hitherto in effect, by which owners of larger orchards paid more than others, was done away with, and a general fee of \$10 per member was agreed upon.

Officers Elected

J. E. Duschesne and H. E. Palmer continue as president and vice-president respectively for another year, and Jacques Berthiaume will again act as secretary. Directors elected are Father Fernand, Oka; J. Beaudin, Franklin Centre; N. Morin, Cap Rouge; Geo. Noiseux, St. Hilaire; Oscar Pelletier, Abbotsford; G. A. Baillargeon, Rougemont; H. Laberge, Chateauguay; C. E. Petch, Hemmingford; J. Normandin, Bedford. Special directors include Marc. Hudon, Dunham; Roswell Thomson, Abbotsford; G. M. Gillespie, Abbotsford; Bernard Lanctot, Frelighsburg; Col. T. S. Morrissey, Rougemont; W. G. Tawse, Montreal; J. L. Pineault, St. Hilaire; Leo Lussier, Franklin Centre; Benoit Riendeau, St. Remi; Marc Laberge, Chateauguay; A. Guindon, St. Joseph du Lac.

Agricultural Merit for 1953

District No. 4 will be the scene of the Agricultural Merit Competition for 1953. This means that farmers in the counties of the St. Lawrence Valley, the St. Maurice Valley and the Ottawa Valley will be eligible, i.e. those of Berthier, Champlain, Gatineau, Hull, Joliette, Labelle, Laviotte, Maskinonge, Montcalm, Papineau, Pontiac, Portneuf, St. Maurice, Temiscamingue and Three Rivers. To enter the contest the farmer must have been farming continuously for at least five years on an area of at least 60 acres, either as owner, manager or renter.

The first Agricultural Merit Competition was held in 1860, and this is the twelfth time it has been held in District Four. In this time, Gold Medallists have been found in the counties of Berthier, Portneuf, Champlain, Joliette and Three Rivers. Five years ago, when the competition was held in this district, the gold medal was won by Pierre Couture of St. Augustin, who won over a field of thirteen aspirants. At that time there were a total of 72 farmers in the contest for the three classes of awards. The Oblate Fathers of Maniwaki won the gold medal for institution farms; twenty-three silver medals and thirty-five bronze medals were also distributed.

Your county agronomist will be glad to give you further information, and entries will be accepted up to the first of June.

Distribution of Membership, Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association

Quebec	1002
Ontario	944
British Columbia	92
Nova Scotia	77
New Brunswick	74
Alberta	61
Prince Edward Island	58
Saskatchewan	29
Manitoba	22
Newfoundland	3
	2362

It takes an exhibit like the one put on by the Aluminum Rolling Mills at the Agricultural Salon to make one realize the many ways in which aluminum can be used on the farm. This strong but light-weight metal is going into just about everything, but their exhibit concerned itself chiefly with the ways it can be used in, on and around farm buildings. Experienced buildings products men were on hand to answer questions and make suggestions, and appeared to be kept busy most of the time.

Quebec Holstein Men Meet

A very respectable proportion of the 1650 members of the Quebec Section of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association attended the annual meeting in Montreal on March 2nd to review the events of the year, to make presentations to certain of their number who had distinguished themselves in the realm of cattle breeding and milk production, and to renew acquaintances and friendships.

There was an evident feeling of relief that the embargo on shipments to the United States is now a thing of the past. But Armand Pilon, the president of the Quebec Section, was quick to point out the danger in stripping our herds of the best animals in them to fill orders from outside. Quebec Holsteins are in great demand, but there is a local market that must not be neglected. We need more breeders of pure bred stock in the province, and our best should be kept for them and not exported to strangers.

He also emphasized the need for more publicity for dairy products, and made the suggestion that we hold a "dairy week" in Montreal and other large centres, opening it with a huge banquet that would feature dairy products in every possible form. The publicity and goodwill that would result would, he thought, be tremendous.

The report of the secretary, Hermas Lajoie, showed that transfers had amounted to 3,933 and registrations 7,807; fewer than last year as is the case in all breeds. It had not been a particularly good year, but he thought that a lesson had been learned, that the export market has been overemphasized in the past and too little attention paid to the local market, which is, after all, the more profitable one. Now is the time for every Holstein man to do his utmost to popularize the breed, to recruit more members for the Association, and to work for the general good of Holstein breeders everywhere.

Holsteins had been well in evidence at Quebec exhibitions, but the numbers out at Quebec, Ormstown and Lachute had been disappointing. Admitting that there is not much cash profit to be made by exhibiting, he nevertheless thought that it was the best way to publicize the breed, and hoped that breeders would remember that.

Another activity which had borne fruit during the year was the calf club work. This is being well supported by the established breeders, and it was recalled that the Quebec juniors who won the National Judging Contest at Toronto were Holstein men. There are 17 clubs in Quebec with a total membership of 1,953—but each club has room for more members, and there are a number of breeders who do not belong or take any part in club work. This is something that should be corrected, for these clubs are the backbone of the Provincial Association.

Awards Presented

Twenty-five certificates of longtime production were presented at the meeting. It was suggested that, in the



A Master Breeder Shield, the Association's highest award, is presented to the Maison St. Joseph.

future, those covering less than 125,000 pounds of milk would be presented at meetings of the local clubs, in order to save time at the annual meeting, but this did not meet with favour with the delegates. It was thought that if a breeder had managed to win a certificate, that fact should be publicized as widely as possible by honouring him at the annual meeting.

Certificates for 150,000 pounds or more were presented to Lucien Blanchette, Macdonald College, Wm. Bousquet, Brown Corporation and the Maison St. Joseph.

In addition, a Master Breeder Shield, the highest honour that can be given to a Holstein breeder, was presented to the Maison St. Joseph of the Jesuit Order, whose farm is at Pointe-aux-Trembles near Montreal. Their qualifications for the winning of this shield were to have produced one XXX bull, 48 XX bulls, 12 excellent cows, 19 very good cows, 29 good plus cows, and to have won 3 gold medals. All these cows have records at least 20% above the requirements. The herd average is 14,220 pounds of milk, 513 pounds fat with a 3.61 test. Of the 357 records accomplished since 1931, at least 16 are above 20,000 pounds, and three of these were made in 1952. Some cows have two certificates of high production, and 18 certificates of longtime production have been awarded. From 1923 until 1945 the herd was the responsibility of Brother Joseph Bourrie; Brother Albert Russell has been in charge since 1945. The present herd sires are Mastio Rialta R.A., Frittenden Royal Star and Frittenden Conquest, the latter two bought from Mrs. B. M. Hallward of North Hatley.

Officers and Directors

The board of directors of the Quebec Section is composed of the presidents (or their alternates) of the local clubs. For 1953 these are H. L. Guilbert, T. A. Cleland, Stanislas Panneton, Lucien Gagnon, Brother Firmin, J. A. Rheault, Antonio Elie, R. G. Conner, U. Normandin,

J. A. Pinsonneault, Armand Samson, Donat Godin, L. Boa, Donat Giard, Gordon Brownlee, Jean Brouillette, Martin Bedard, Marshall Miller. Armand Pilon has another year to serve as President, and the secretary will, naturally, be Hermas Lajoie.



Prof. A. R. Ness of Macdonald College accepts a certificate of longtime production earned by Macdonald Oleana Supreme—196,384 pounds milk, 7,797 pounds fat in 13 lactations.

For Maple Syrup Producers

With the sugaring season fresh in our minds, a few notes from Jules Methot, chief of the Maple Products Division may be in order. He points out that the Federal-Provincial policy on assistance in transferring from the old-time sap buckets to the modern ones made of aluminum has meant, in the last few years, that 10,000 operators, using 13½ million of the new buckets, are getting sap of much better quality than can be collected in the old tin ones that rust, become sprung when sap freezes in them, and may contaminate the sap with dissolved solder. Unless its life is extended, this policy is due to expire at the end of March.

Aluminium buckets must be washed carefully, however, and Mr. Methot advises that ordinary soaps or detergents should not be used for this purpose. He will be glad to send details of the proper washing procedure to anyone who writes him for this information.

A new sap spout has been developed after six years of experiment, and these have been available for the past three years. It is estimated that they will pay for themselves in a single season on account of the greater volume of sap they make possible, and they are so made that the tree heals much more quickly than when ordinary spouts are used. A new type of auger-bit, designed for use with the new spouts, is on the market; this is a 13/32" bit with a specially shaped point. Another bit, that can be used for any of the types of spouts commonly in use has also been put on the market; it is similar in construction but of 7/16" size.

Finally, in the realm of new equipment, is the "Cholette control" which runs the syrup out of the evaporator automatically, as soon as it reaches the proper stage.

The First National Agricultural Show

Montrealers have seen their first National Salon of Agriculture, and have approved in most decided fashion. The city folk (over 97,000 of them) turned out in numbers that astonished even the most optimistic of the organizers of the Show, and at times it was practically impossible to move, even in the spacious hall of the Show Mart where the affair was held during the week of February 16th. Plans are already underway for the next year's show, and one of the first things that will have to be done is to find another location where there will be more room, both for spectators and for the exhibits.

There were two ideas behind the Show. One was to introduce the farmer and his business to the people of the city; to give those who have only a vague idea of how food is produced some idea of what the farmer uses to produce that food. The other idea had the farmer himself in mind—to assemble, under one roof, samples of the latest in money and time saving devices and machines that are at his disposal to make his task easier. This part of the Show was entrusted to the manufacturers of farm equipment, feeds, fertilizers and so forth, and they took full advantage of the chance to rent space in which to put up their displays. A few of the well-known firms were missing, but we understand that they have taken steps to make sure that they are represented next year.

The Show had the support of the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, and of the Corporation des Agronomes, and it proved such a success that it is planned to make it an annual affair, with the hope that eventually it will be in its own exhibition building, which may be constructed in the north end of the city. It is the first Show of its kind, and it was organized with considerable trepidation. But public support was evident from the



Prof. Toupin explains the purpose of the Salon of Agriculture, which has just been officially opened by Mayor Houde (left).

very first day; you have to admit that a show is a success when 43,000 people come to it in one day.

The Quebec Department of Agriculture had one of the largest and one of the most popular displays. The huge model of an ideal farm, complete with miniature building and livestock, gave people who know little about such things a good idea of how farming operations are carried on. But what was even more interesting to the public in this display was the collection of baby chicks and ducklings, which had crowds around all the time. Data on beet sugar manufacture in Quebec, and hints on poultry rearing, completed the set-up. Elsewhere in the hall the Horticulture Service had a display on honey, with a glass hive of bees as the central attraction, and samples of maple products. The division of homecrafts (Arts Domestiques) was also represented.



Quebec handicrafts had an interesting display.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture stressed poultry, with exhibits showing different phases of the modern poultry industry, from producer to consumer. One demonstrated the rearing and feeding of chicks for the broiler trade, included at the request of many producers who wanted information on the latest developments. Montrealers are large consumers of broilers, and this exhibit was interesting to the general public as well as to the producers. Another exhibit pointed up the contribution of the R.O.P. breeders to the progress of the poultry industry, and the methods which are employed to bring about a constant improvement in yields. A miniature grading and egg-candling station was on display. Grading and cutting of poultry, and the use of frozen poultry in the household was displayed, and the Consumer Section, with the assistance of staff members and students of the Montreal Domestic Science School demonstrated some elaborate poultry dishes.

Several of the better known dairy herds in Quebec were represented with exhibits of Holstein and Ayrshire



Milking time brought out interested crowds.

cattle, and milking time was always sure to bring a crowd around the stalls. A sow with her litter of piglets was another popular attraction.

Manufacturers went all-out to make their displays interesting and lively, and they included practically everything the farmer could want, from aluminium insulation to milking bowls, from tractors to shovels. The equipment on display was essentially what could be seen at any large fair, but there was more of it, and it was displayed to better advantage than it can be outdoors, subject to wind and weather.

Mayor Houde was on hand the first evening to open the show. Prof. Toupin, its chief spark-plug, can well feel happy with the results that he and his committee achieved in this first venture. They took a long chance, but it paid off, and it appears certain that this Show will become a permanent fixture in the calendar of Montreal events.



The vast Show Mart building was not big enough to accommodate the crowds.

Canadian Ayrshire Breeders Adopt New Policies

One thing the executive of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders Association doesn't have to worry about any more is the head office building. This live issue at the last two annual meetings has been settled, the offices are running smoothly in the new Ottawa headquarters, and, as President Maurice Joubert said in his opening remarks at the annual meeting in Montreal on February 20, they can now get along with the work. As a result of the work of the Research Committee during the past eight or ten years, there are a number of programmes and policies to be worked on and much statistical work which can be more efficiently done in the new quarters will be gone ahead with.

The Association's energetic Secretary, E. W. Richmond, reported a drop in transfers and registrations, and a decline in exports, much of which can be attributed to the U.S. embargo, of course. The 7,190 transfers recorded were 2,047 fewer than last year, and registrations were down 120 for a total of 12,947. Exports decreased by 1,321 head. On the financial side, there was a deficit on the year's operations of \$1,445, on a total revenue of \$52,819. Membership is 2,362.

Reporting on the activities of the Records Office, Earle Ness said that the new type of certificate, that could be processed by machine, should cut down the work and reduce costs in the office considerably. The embargo had considerably reduced the income of the Office.

Gilbert MacMillan, the Association delegate to the Dairy Farmers of Canada, stated that this body is still needing the farmers' support in their programme of combating vegetable oils, still the greatest threat to the industry. He thought that the publicity campaign had borne fruit, and had given the public some much-needed information about dairy costs. A big problem at the moment was the surplus of powdered milk that was moving very slowly. But even with the loss of the cheese market in the United Kingdom, and of the American market for live cattle and dairy products, the industry had held its own during the past year.

Urge Better Sires

The luncheon speaker was Nolasque April, and the burden of his talk was an appeal for more aggressive policies in bull and cow testing. It is of little value to a prospective buyer to know how many daughters of a particular bull have good records, if he does not also know how many others failed to qualify; and this is particularly important with the increasing use of artificial insemination. The better breeders are a source of supply for sires to the average farmer, and it is their responsibility to see that only the best sires are made available.

The meeting took a step in this direction during the afternoon session, when it discussed a motion coming from a joint meeting of the Breed Improvement Committee and the Executive of the Association, "That a bull calf be registered only if the dam is either on test or has at



The incoming president presents a certificate of meritorious service to the immediate past president, Stuart Hyde.

least one record in R.O.P. or its equivalent, this change to take place May 1, 1953". The motion as finally put forward by Roy Simmons and Donald McIntyre, "That bulls may be registered only if out of qualified dams," was adopted.

A new system of breed averages and herd and individual cow qualifications, will give the prospective buyer more information on which to base his choice. The breed average, calculated for the present on a 6 year basis, but later to be put on a 10 year basis, will be shown on each certificate, and on the certificate also will appear the average production of the individual animal concerned. This information will show just where the particular cow stands with regard to the most recently calculated average for all Ayrshires on test. In the case of sales of calves, the average of the dam will be shown.

Another innovation, brought about by the increasing interest in polled Ayrshires, was the adoption of a motion to amend the constitution of the Association to allow for the word "polled" to be included in the description of an animal, if naturally hornless. An "X" will precede the registration number.

Officers and Judges

Judges named for the various fairs were Allister McArthur and Bud Seitz for the Royal Winter Fair, Gilbert Muir and Donald McIntyre for Ormstown, Louis Seitz and L. McQuat for Lachute, Allister McArthur and Alex Wallace for Ottawa, D. McRae and Wyman MacKechnie for Toronto.

Named directors for the Province of Quebec were Wyman MacKechnie, Alphonse Brossard, Roland Pigeon, Allister McArthur, J. P. Lizotte, and J. N. Kelly.

Dr. J. C. Berry, University of British Columbia, becomes the new president, with Wyman MacKechnie as vice-president. Dr. Barry, a newcomer to the executive of the Association, succeeds Maurice Joubert in the presidency.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

The Semi-Annual — 1953

by Angela N. Evans

The semi-annual meeting of the Quebec Women's Institutes was held in the Queen's Hotel, Montreal, January 30-31. All members of the executive, the convenors, and representatives from all counties except Bona-venture, Gaspe and Megantic were present.

Members were welcomed by Mrs. Grant LeBaron, North Hatley, president of the Quebec Women's Institutes. In a brief but inspiring address, Mrs. LeBaron spoke of the chaotic condition of the world today. "Nine out of fourteen New Years have been spent in active service by the members of our armed forces", said Mrs. LeBaron, and she urged members everywhere to face this New Year with renewed courage and zeal, to give their best support to their community and country. That there is definite need for educational programme in Mental Hygiene Mrs. LeBaron pointed out and urged cooperation with the Mental Hygiene Institute, Montreal, suggesting that a better understanding of this subject would be a worthwhile project of the year. Mrs. George Leggett, Lachute, Q.W.I. convenor of Welfare and Health, stated that she had received copies of the new bulletin, "Mental Health", issued by the Mental Hygiene Institute. Copies had been sent out to branch and county convenors and is was urged that this bulletin be given thorough study.

Mrs. Leggett also spoke of "Homes for the aged". The Minister of Health felt that the need was not so great now that the old people have the pension. However, the suggestion was made that a survey in the province for such possible homes be made, and Mrs. Leggett will undertake this.

The present curriculum functioning in our rural schools was discussed. At the 1952 semi-annual, a committee was appointed to conduct a survey, with Mrs. W. B. Holmes, Ayer's Cliff, as chairman. The findings of this committee were presented at the annual convention in June but further study was found necessary. Mrs. Holmes gave her completed report which will be forwarded to the proper authorities.

The affiliation of the Quebec Women's Institutes with the Montreal Council of Women has proved to be an increasingly broadening experience. Both organizations have many interests in common. As proof of this was the interest shown in a highlight of the semi-annual, a joint conference with a representative group from the M.C.W. when subjects discussed were: Protestant Women's Jail,

Dairy Industry Commission, Pasteurization of Milk, Provision for Mentally Retarded Children, Cerebral Palsy Association, and the entertainment of ACWW delegates arriving in Montreal.

This meeting was chaired by Mrs. G. D. Harvey, Stanbridge East, 1st vice-president of the Q.W.I. Those attending from Montreal were the president, Mrs. R. G. Gilbride; the immediate past-president, Miss Esther Kerry; and the chairmen of the various committees studying these problems,—Mrs. H. F. Reusing, Mrs. C. K. Lally, Mrs. W. H. Sparrow, Mrs. W. V. George, president of the Canadian Association of Consumers—Quebec English Branch, was also present.

Mrs. Reusing reported upon the repairs being made to the Protestant Women's Jail. Present conditions require many changes. Plans are being made for an over-all committee on penal reform, to be composed of influential people representative of French and English groups. Mrs. R. Thomson, Q.W.I. immediate past-president, was appointed to act on this committee.

For some time the Q.W.I. has been conducting an educational programme on the necessity for pasteurized milk. Mrs. George spoke of this and urged the use of every avenue of publicity, both French and English, to inform the public of the dangers from the use of milk which has not been pasteurized.

Mrs. Lally spoke of the situation in regard to coarse feed grains and asked if the Q.W.I. had given any study to this.

Mrs. Sparrow, a member of the Cerebral Palsy Association, outlined its work and pointed out ways in which the counties could expand the present programme. Parents could be educated by the use of films and literature, cases reported to the Association and information given as to sources of guidance and help. Local hospitals should be urged to ask for visiting teams of diagnostic specialists from the Children's Memorial Hospital. A concerted effort by all interested groups to work towards an overall government programme for the rehabilitation of both cerebral palsy and mentally retarded children was advised.

Mrs. Gilbride thanked members of Q.W.I. for their hospitality at the December meeting of the Montreal Council of Women. Most interesting was the story, told by Mrs. Gilbride, behind the formation of the Citizen's Committee on Low Rental Housing and of her visits to

cities where this project is in operation.

Miss Kerr spoke on the delegation from the National Council of Women to the Prime Minister in which she took part.

All were happy to have present our interested friend, Mme. P. C. LeBeau, Secretary, Home Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Quebec, who brought greetings and expressed her kind wishes for a successful meeting.

Mrs. Thomson asked for the help of the Montreal Council of Women in meeting the ACWW delegates at ports. Tours and hospitality in rural areas are to be planned. Mrs. Gilbride offered full cooperation as soon as complete information of plans is available.

On Saturday morning Mrs. H. Ellard, Q.W.I. 2nd vice-president, presided. Mrs. H. G. Taylor, Secretary, reported that the quantity of citizenship literature going out to the branches from the Q.W.I. office indicated a growing awareness of the privileges and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship. Circulation of other pamphlets from the loan library continues to be high. A request had been received from Lady Eleanor Cole of Kenya, East Africa, asking for information on the Q.W.I. Leadership Training Courses. Mrs. Taylor also reported that a new branch had been formed at Parent, Quebec.

Leather work, rug-making and weaving classes were conducted throughout the province by Miss Ida Bruneau, Handicraft Technician. Twelve courses were given in the past six months with some 115 women and children taking part. Miss Bruneau stated that the station wagon the Department had so kindly provided had been greatly appreciated as it had helped to carry on her work with greater convenience and perhaps efficiency. Miss Bruneau also assisted with county fair judging. A new course in hat remodelling has been added to her service.

Miss Elizabeth, Junior Supervisor, stated that five new branches had been organized, Athelstan, Port Daniel-Shigawake, Stanbridge East, South Bolton, and Scotstown. The Junior W.I. publication, Jaywee, had made its appearance and a Junior Manual had been distributed as well.

Miss Elizabeth Campbell, Junior Supervisor, stated that five new branches had been organized, Athelstan, Port Daniel-Shigawake, Stanbridge East, South Bolton, and Scotstown. The Junior W.I. publication, Jaywee, had made its appearance and a Junior Manual had been distributed as well.

Brief reports were given by the Standing Committees.

Mrs. Brown, Agriculture, stressed that the soil is the most valuable resource of any country and should be widely used. Every member was urged to have a good garden and not to overlook the value of a compost heap.

Miss Hatch, Education, expressed the hope that more Institutes would carry on radio programme evaluation, and asked that plans be made to compile Village Histories for the next competition. In connection with the study

of the British Isles, films and speakers were suggested.

Mrs. Leggett, Welfare and Health, thanked the members for their support of the cancer dressing services and asked that this work be continued. She also reported attending a meeting and tea at the Cancer Society.

Mrs. Kirby, Home Economics, asked that greater attention be given to the study of nutrition, and told of plans that best articles in the Handicraft display at the June convention would be selected for the Q.W.I. share of the exhibit at the ACWW Conference.

Mrs. Reed, Citizenship, referred to the change in the wording of the Salute to the Flag, felt desirable by some Institutes, ("Commonwealth" instead of "Empire", and the omission of "native" from the phrase "our native land"). She reported making use of the circular sent to local convenors for suggestions for carrying on the work of this department.

Mrs. Evans, Publicity, endeavoured to clarify the time lapse of news appearing in the Journal. She asked that the publicity outline be studied and stressed that news should consist mainly of branch activities and reporting should be prompt.

Mrs. R. Thomson, Abbotsford, Q.W.I. immediate past-president, presided at the closing session, when reports of other meetings attended by Q.W.I. representatives were listened to with great interest.

Ways of making the knowledge gained by these contacts available to all Q.W.I. members were discussed. Reports printed and sent to county secretaries or convenors for material for talks, and the printing of such reports in the Journal were ways suggested.

The annual Leadership Training Course will be held May 25-29. Miss Verna Hatch, provincial convenor of education and Mrs. T. H. Kirby, provincial convenor of Home Economics, will assist the Q.W.I. technicians in preparing the programme for this year, which will include new ideas helpful to Institute work.

The annual provincial convention will be held the last week in June.

Mrs. Thomson called attention to a recent address given by A.C.W.W. president, Mrs. R. Sayre, Ackworth, Iowa, and recommended that this be read at all branch meetings. An excerpt from this address seemed a most fitting thought with which to bring another informative and inspiring meeting of the semi-annual to a close.

"We have to recognize our limitations, because we are a country woman's organization; therefore, we do not have competence in every field. In three things we have, in the field of agriculture, in the field of home, family and community life, and in the field of adult education for rural women. People are not all alike and the most important thing we can do is to build in our homes and in our communities an understanding and respect for differences,—we must have faith in ourselves and faith in human beings."

The Month With The W.I.

At the annual meeting of the women's Voluntary Services held last month, the Q.W.I. was mentioned as one of the few groups that has continually carried on the Personal Parcel project over a period of years. One had only to seek these reports, before that frequent item was crossed off to save space, to know how true that is. A friendly link our W.I. would be loath to relinquish.

Argenteuil: Arundel members entertained the executive at their meeting. A quiz and a contest for which prizes were given were much enjoyed. A donation of \$25 was voted to buy books for prizes to be presented to pupils on parents' night. *Jerusalem-Bethany* heard an informative talk on "Mental Diseases" given by Mrs. Istvanffy. *Lachute* had as guest speaker Mr. Philippe Valois, M.P., who gave a talk on "Citizenship in a Free Country". *Pioneer* heard a talk on "Child Welfare Work" given by Miss Evelyn Wales, Montreal. The list of articles for the exhibition was drawn up and members are planning to make a quilt for the Red Cross. The sum of \$10.00 was voted to the Stewart Todd Fund and \$5.00 for prizes at the exhibition. *Upper Lachute and East End* held an auction sale of kitchen novelties which netted \$13.75, the sum being given to a needy family. Two contests were held.

Bonaventure: *Black Cape* donated \$18 to the Unitarian Service Fund, \$10 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund, money to the Cancer Fund and a large number of articles as well as money to the local hospital. A letter was read from Mrs. Geerney, an English pen-pal, expressing her sincere thanks for the scrap book on Canada. *Marcil* held a card party and dance when the winner of the goose was announced. *New Richmond* received a gift from their pen-pals containing attractive needlebooks made by members of the Chilworth W.I., England. *Port Daniel-Shigawake J.W.I.* met at the home of Mrs. John Walker where a business meeting and social period were enjoyed. Miss Janice LeGrand was the winner of the spelling bee. At *Shigawake*, Mrs. Reuben Skene, convenor of Welfare and Health gave an address on "Miracle Drug in our Kitchen".

Brome: *Abercorn* heard a paper on "New Drug for Epilepsy". The sum of \$5 was voted for prizes in the English school. *Austin* held a chicken dinner with Mrs. S. Hopps and Mrs. T. Cochrane as joint hostesses. An oil stove has been purchased for their hall and a basement is being planned. *Tumblers* were donated by Mrs. Patterson, an apron by Mrs. Needhammand a pair of pillow cases by Mrs. E. Fisher. *Knowlton Landing* reports two card parties held in members' homes. *South Bolton* sent a member to the meeting of the J.W.I. counsellors in Montreal. Books from the Travelling Library were distributed and three card parties were held. *Sutton* reports a citizenship meeting with the 1st vice-president as chairman. Mrs. Walter Westover, county president, gave a report of the

semi-annual board meeting in Montreal. A surprise package is sold at each meeting. The delegate to the Farm Forum Short Course gave a fine report.

Chat-Huntingdon: *Aubrey-Riverfield* had a display of handicraft articles made by members and a demonstration on cocoanut strips by Mrs. Robert Templeton. Papers on "The Care of African Violets" and the "Oldest Operating Farm in Montreal District at Point St. Charles" were read. *Dundee* held a social evening at the home of Mrs. L. Currie with members and families present. *Franklin Centre* had as guest speaker Mrs. John Travis whose topic was "The English People and their Everyday Life." *Hemmingford* received a donation of \$10 from Miss Elizabeth True, an admirer of the good work done by the W.I. Mrs. Harold Palmer gave a talk on "What a Wife should know Concerning Important Family Papers and Documents". Mrs. Ernest Moore read a poem written by her grandmother, Mrs. Findlay McNaughton, in 1890. *Ormstown* had as guest speaker Mrs. W. E. Bernhardt, county president. A demonstration on hooking rugs by Mrs. W. Perkins was much appreciated. A sale netted \$22.50.

Gatineau: *Aylmer East* heard reports from two Aylmer representatives to the Farm Forum Short Course. The branch reports buying, making and hanging curtains for the South Hull Municipal Hall. Quilts numbering 13 have been made to send to Save the Children. *Breckenridge* heard a talk on a new drug and a report of the Farm Forum Short Course by a member of that branch. *Eardley* heard a paper "Helping Children to Grow Up", also "Pinch Hitting as a Pioneer". A contest was held. *Kazabazua* received a cup from the secretary of the Protestant School Board to be awarded to the school in the municipality with the highest points at the annual school



Warden Junior W.I. play at County Meeting, "A Woman and A Vision" depicting the founding of the Women's Institute.

fair, cup to be competed for each year. The 16th birthday of this branch was marked with a birthday cake. *Rupert* received a letter of appreciation from Wakefield Hospital for gifts to patients. A wool bed quilt is to be sold in aid of funds. *Wakefield* heard an informal talk from Miss. E. Cooley, R.N., matron of Wakefield Hospital, on some needs of the hospital, with discussion following on how to meet these. Sums of \$57.20 and \$12 were reported sent to Veteran's League and Cancer Society, respectively. A quiz was enjoyed. *Wright* also heard a report from branch delegates taking the Short Course. A review of the St. John's Ambulance Course was conducted. A bundle of clothing was sent to Save the Children Fund and \$10.65 was sent to Q.W.I. Service Fund.

Missisquoi: *Cowansville* held discussions on "Are we getting adequate services from our Health Units?"; "How can we co-operate with Consumers Board?"; "What makes a good citizen?". Pamphlets on Health were distributed to school children during Health week. A program prepared by Mrs. Guy Shufelt on music appreciation, with records played, was much enjoyed. A humorous reading "The Virus Inspection" was read by Mrs. H. Drennan, convenor of Welfare and Health. *Dunham* heard an interesting paper on "Security of Canadians" by Mayor Charlotte Whitton, Ottawa, read by Mrs. Farnam, convenor of Citizenship. Mrs. Turner, convenor of Welfare and Health, read statistics about the control of various diseases, and Mrs. Martin read the article from the

Scotstown's Project

Another successful year was reported at the annual meeting of the directors of the Dr. C. M. Smith Memorial Foundation. Mrs. B. Mayhew, a director and charter member of the Scotstown W.I., passed away recently and tribute was expressed to her memory. Mrs. David Waters was appointed in her place.

Dr. W. S. Martin, formerly of Lennoxville, is the new resident doctor and his office was opened the middle of February.

The Gift Shop, sponsored by the Scotstown W.I. to defray running expenses of the Memorial, is still progressing satisfactorily. Stock has been increased and a decision has been made to issue credit slips of one dollar for the balance of the year on all cash purchases totalling \$25.

Farmers Magazine entitled "Two Quebec Homes". Donations of \$5 to Q.W.I. Service Fund and \$25 to school prizes were voted. *Fordyce* reports completing a quilt for Tweedsmuir competition. The sale of a surprise package brought \$1.50. Publicity convenor, Mrs. Davis conducted a jumbled word contest, names of prominent people, the prize won by Mrs. Bell. The superintendent of the local hospital visited the branch. A card party and "sale" netted \$88 for the treasury and \$25 was voted to bursary fund. At *Stanbridge East* a health program was planned by Mrs. Wanzer, convenor of Welfare and Health. A ham supper was held and a kitchen shower helped to equip the hall.

Pontiac: *Bristol*'s program was in charge of 2nd vice-president Mrs. R. A. Grant, who conducted a quiz and read paper on "W.I. Hand Book". A donation was made for dental work for the needy child and a collection of clothing sent to Save the Children Fund. *Clarendon* heard a paper by convenor of Publicity, Mrs. Dwight McDowell, stressing the many changes of past 25 years. \$10 was voted towards the oxygen tent for Community Hospital and each member gave 50¢ to the dental clinic for a needy child. *Quyon* had as guest speaker Miss Abbie Pritchard, Wyman who gave a resume of John Fisher's radio comment on Women's Institute Conventions, and also conducted a Women's Institute quiz. The executive was given power at this meeting to give suitable aid to any family suffering disaster, in the community. *Shawville*'s meeting was under the direction of Mrs. R. Smith, convenor of Home Economics. Two moving pictures were shown and \$10 was donated to dental clinic for work for needy child.

Richmond: *Cleveland* had a fancy bread contest with prizes given. At *Denison Mills* a series of card parties are being held to raise money for repairs to Community Hall. *Gore* is purchasing a \$100 bond. Printed cotton bags are to be sold. Gifts of three magazine subscriptions are being sent to former members and two magazine subscriptions placed in schools. *Melbourne Ridge* had rug demonstration given by Mrs. S. Driver, on both braided and hooked rugs. An embroidered white linen table cloth, received from Mrs. Keddie, Scotland, is to be sold at a card party, the next social evening. *Richmond Hill* heard a talk on "How to Improve Institute Work". A contest on names of towns and cities in Quebec was held. A white elephant sale helped to swell the finances. *Richmond Young Women's* made plans for a social evening. *Shipton* branch is sponsoring a teen-age dance. A Valentine tea was held for members.

Rouville: *Abbotsford* held a Valentine card party at the home of Mrs. A. H. Rowell which realized the sum of \$34. A Scrap Book of colored Canadian scenery and pictures of agriculture and industry has been completed by Miss F. B. Jackson, Publicity convenor.

Quebec: *Valcartier Village* saw two films, "What Makes Us Grow" and "Vitamins", arranged for by Mrs.



Dr. C. M. Smith Memorial Foundation. A project of the W.I. operating now for several years and deservedly well-known.

D. Kidd, convenor of Welfare and Health, in connection with Health week. Mrs. K. T. Smith is to give the St. John's Ambulance course. A baked bean supper realized \$35 and \$25 was voted to Q.W.I. Service Fund.

Sherbrooke: Ascot entertained the Ascot community to a social evening and dance in the Ascot School, with upwards of 200 present. A quiz on the ACWW was held at the meeting. Mrs. F. Lundeborg and Mrs. T. Cleveland were winners in the cookie contest. Belvidere heard a paper on "The Purpose and Handling of Publicity", read by the Publicity convenor. Brompton held a cookie contest with Mrs. Greta Billings winning 1st prize and Mrs. Ethel Goodfellow, 2nd. A vote of thanks was extended to Mrs. Buch for the doll she donated which was purchased by Mrs. W. Lavellee. Miss Gale Clark won a special prize. A paper, "Keep Your Suggestions Healthy" was read by Mrs. Harold Riches. Cherry River heard a paper by Mrs. Ed. McKelvey on "Coffee Recipes". A contest was won by Mrs. Ruby Whittier. Lennoxville branch assisted at the Community Party held in the Town Hall. Mrs. Abercrombie read a letter from Miss Christmas, England, also one from Mrs. Morton, past-president of F.W.I.C. She also had on display a calender received from Miss Stewart, a Scottish lady who has been remembered by Lennoxville branch for many years with maple sugar. Mrs. Day, Convenor of Welfare and Health, was in charge of the program and she gave a paper on "Aspirin, the Most Widely Used Pain Killer." Milby held a miscellaneous sale. Two quizzes were conducted by Mrs. Earl Leonard, convenor of Welfare and Health, the prizes won by Mrs. E. A. Orr and Mrs. W. T. Evans. A report of the Farm Forum Short Course was given by Miss Jean Sutor and Miss Barbara Allen, branch delegates to same. At Orford each member gave a short talk on "Benefits Derived from W.I." This branch is the first county group to enter the Canadian Association of Consumers as a group. Much hilarity was caused by the old fashioned spelling bee, won by Mrs. A. W. Mills. Immediate past-president, Mrs. B. Turner, presented a life membership to Miss K. Thomson, a member of long standing and an untiring worker for W.I. Mrs. Turner was the recipient of a going-away gift.

Stanstead: Beebe entertained the local Cercle des Fermieres in Beebe Town Hall. Squares of wool knitted by members were exhibited and collected together for shipment to W.V.S. to be made up into blankets for Korean Hospitals. A talk on new drugs was given by a local doctor, Dr. Guy Lapierre. Minton heard reports from the Sunshine Committee. North Hatley had a talk by the convenor of agriculture on Food and Agricultural Organization. The Personal Parcel project is being continued. Stanstead North featured a talk by Dr. Guy Lapierre on periodic examinations. He also showed a film of Lake Memphramagog taken at various times during the year. An article was read on the use of plastics.

Way's Mills,—Handkerchiefs sent by Cross-in Hand W.I. in England were distributed to members.

Vaudreuil: Harwood branch heard a talk given by Mme. Tupet when she told of her experience in Tunisia. Mrs. McKellar has graciously offered her home for the cooking class, called the Oven Way. Donations were \$10 to Christian Home for Children, \$10 for prizes in the girls' school in Vaudreuil, for application at work during the year and the same amount to the boys' school for application.

The Q.W.I. Roll of Honour



With the passing of Mrs. W. B. Sargeant, Stanstead County and her own Institute at Way's Mills, lost a capable and loyal member. She served for many years as secretary of her branch and later as its president. In the county, she has held the position of vice-president and, until her health failed, that of secretary-treasurer.

Making scrapbooks, which were sent to Halifax to be given to children of New Canadians coming to that port, was one of the hobbies of her later life, and many local children were also remembered in this way.

A life membership in the Q.W.I. was awarded her when 20 years of service to the Institute had been completed, in recognition of her contribution to the ideals and objectives of that organization.

As a testimony of the esteem in which she was held, members of her own Institute attended the funeral in a body, together with representatives from other branches in the county and from the County W.I. executive.

It is indeed fitting that Mrs. Sargeant's name be recorded in the Q.W.I. Roll of Honour.

Mac Grad Heads Federal Division

Emmett Paige, B.S.A. '29, was recently promoted Chief, Fruit and Vegetable Division Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Mr. Paige has been with the Federal Department of Agriculture ever since graduating from Macdonald College, first as a member of the Fruit Inspection Service, and later as Assistant Chief. In 1947 he was named Assistant Chief of the Marketing and Merchandising section, and headed the section in 1952. His new duties will commence in August, at which time he will also become an associate director of the Marketing Service.

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

This district lost a respected and useful citizen in the sudden death of M. B. Corey of Hatley. Known as Ben to nearly everyone, he was active in almost every organization for farmers as well as in church, school and municipal affairs. Thoroughly bi-lingual, he was the kind of person of whom there are never enough for all the rather thankless labours which must be performed. He seemed to find time for all of them as well as being a farmer and the father of ten children. Of these perhaps the best known to farmers is Carl who is county representative on the Q.C.F.F. In mourning the community's loss we must not forget that of the family for, while we have lost a leader and a friend, they have lost a husband and father.

We also lost Alec as he was too much of a father to stay so far from his family. We had three opportunities to replace him, let two of them pass and accepted one but never saw him on the job. However along came Ovila Breault and we have him now but we shall have to learn a new language which is not very common. He speaks English but with what might be termed a very strong Lyer's accent due to drinking lye when he was a child. His hearing is not very good either but fortunately he does not have to be told things as many times as some men.

One of the late jobs we tackled when Alec was here was to cut down a big hollow elm which was serving as a den for porcupines and had for years by the look of it. They have been pestering us for years with quills in our livestock, eating our apples and killing our maples. I found this den late last fall only a short distance from the house and marked it for part of the woodpile. They were at home when we cut it but didn't come out when it fell. We kept sawing until we cornered them and got three of them where they won't bother us any more nor will their progeny. If we

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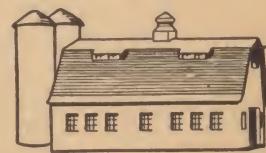
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had a tribe of Indians near to sell the quills to, it would be quite a big deal. When we went back the next morning there had been quite a wardance during the night but it was only the rabbits Alec never shot. It got his mouth watering for rabbit pie but he still didn't bring home the rabbit before he left. But we did bring home a lot of fire-wood from the old tree though we didn't get out the butt log as we decided it would be easier to load after we sawed it up with a chain saw.

We also started some self-feeders for hogs one stormy day. They haven't saved any labour for us yet as they are not finished but perhaps they will some day. We had always thought that they wouldn't save much when there was milk to feed anyway

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but we have decided that it should be easier to put a batch of feed into feeders when it is mixed than to dump it into a meal barrel and ladle it out to the hogs in small lots. It doesn't take long just to throw the skim milk or water into a trough.

Just now we are more interested in getting some sugar wood out ready to saw with our fire-wood than in hog feeders. We have a splendid chance to cut it this year as there is a lot of cedar left from the cutting of telephone poles and posts in the big swamp before we bought it. Some of it is too buried in snow but we found a good spot if it doesn't snow too much or thaw too much so we can't draw it after it is cut. That calls for a kind of weather we haven't seen much this winter as it has to be either snowing and blowing or raining all the time. The first of the week our road got a real blocking but when the wind went down they got it open again. One of our wood roads did block with drifts but fortunately we had an alternative route so we didn't have to try to open it.



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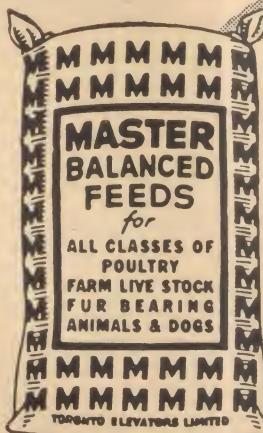
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certainly puts out some pretty convincing statements about them. This winter we experimented a little with what we had left and possibly got more definite results than before as we fed only to special cases. One heifer that wouldn't settle did after getting them a few weeks. Another was supposed to be bred wasn't doing well. We gave her some and after a short time she came in heat and seemed to settle. Another cow had been rather off all summer. We gave her some and she gained in flesh and has started off for her best year since she calved. Two other milking heifers began to chew wood a few weeks ago and one of them began to leave her silage. We tried a little on them and they have stopped chewing wood and are chewing silage, instead. All these cattle were on limed and fertilized pasture last summer. They have had clover silage all winter with grain and hay. The standard mineral mixture of phosphorus, calcium and salt (with iodine and cobalt) is available all the time in the pasture and is fed

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every day in the barn. Yet they seem to need something more. It is not so many years ago that we realized that iodine was needed for animals and people. Iron for little pigs is comparatively new. Cobalt and vitamin B-12 are still newer and, in fact, are somehow connected with each other. Why is it not possible that in a few years everyone will believe what a few now believe, that manganese, magnesium, copper and zinc should be added to the list for people as well as animals until they are returned to the soil so that the crops we grow do not lack them.

Go To Your Agronomist

If you have any problems on your farm about which you want technical information, get in touch with your agronomist. Don't wait for him to call on you, as he just hasn't the time to contact every individual farmer in the county. But he is there to serve the people who need advice, and if he can't give you the information you want he can refer you to other experts who can help you.

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Incidentally they now have an enzyme which can be added to tough meat before cooking and make it as tender as the best. Now you can put that old canner in your freezer, sprinkle it with tenderizer and have the best of western beef.

Meat Quality Good on Scanty Rations

Beef calves forced to exist on scanty rations for as long as six months can still produce high quality meat, according to experiments recently completed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Meat from animals fed restricted diets from the ages of 6 to 12 months was at least equal in quality and sometimes superior to the meat from animals that had been well fed.

These results were found in the first of a series of experiments being conducted to discover the effects on growing beef calves of reduced rations such as they might get on winter range, with inexpensive supplements added. The tests were conducted on identical twin calves, which had exactly the same inherited characteristics. One calf of each pair was given 75, 60, or 50 percent of the calories (energy food) needed in a diet for rapid growth, while its twin was given a full gaining diet. Adequate protein, minerals, and carotene were the supplements furnished in both diets.

After the period of restricted feeding ended in the first experiment, the animals were brought back to full feed gradually, and all animals were slaughtered at 1,000 pounds. With one exception, both animals in each set of twins reached the slaughter weight within three months, or less, of the same time. The meat was thoroughly tested for flavor and tenderness, and only slight differences in quality were detected. In comparing these differences, the meat of animals held on restricted diets was judged superior just as often as that of their better-fed twin.

Tests for tenderness of the meat were made with mechanical shears. These shear tests showed a distinct difference in tenderness between the meat of only 2 out of 6 pairs of twins. In both cases, the twin that had been fed restricted rations produced the more tender meat. Carcass grades, fat content, and dressing percentages were about the same for the animals in both classes.

Marshland Soils Support Heavy Yields

When W. D. Davies, Assistant Chief, Production Services, was in

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Nova Scotia, recently, he took time out during his busy schedule of visiting the artificial breeding unit at Truro, and many of the better livestock farms in the province, to visit some of the dyked marshland areas.

"This land," commented Mr. Davies, "is as good as can be found and judging by the tremendous yields of hay and grain which it is capable of producing, it appears to me that these marshlands should be capable of supporting a much great livestock population than is presently raised."



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THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students

A Bigger and Better Royal

The Macdonald Royal, the all-student livestock show and demonstration of class work, is an outgrowth of the miniature cattle display and judging contest that was first organized by the Animal Husbandry students in 1921. These earlier shows were planned as an adjunct to the regular courses in livestock work, to give the students practice in fitting and showing animals, and sometimes a "sale" was included in the programme. Showmanship competitions were held, and the whole programme was organized by the Animal Husbandry Club with the active assistance of the staff of the Department.

In 1948 was born the idea of greatly enlarging the scope of the "Little Livestock Show" to make it representative of the whole College. Students in Agriculture, Household Science and the School for Teachers formed a steering committee and put on the first "Royal" on March 2, 1948, with Hon. J. G. Gardiner present to open the show officially.

The Royal has improved steadily each year, and the 1953 edition outdid all the others for size and complexity. A hundred students took part in the livestock show as against about sixty last year, showing dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep and hogs, and being marked for showmanship at the same time. This is, of course, one of the big features of the day, and attracted more spectators than the judging arena could comfortably hold. Students draw their animals by lot, and have about two weeks of their spare time to train and otherwise prepare for showing. Judging the classes were Wyman MacKechnie, Ayrshires, E. A. Innes, Holsteins, R. W. Graham, sheep, swine and beef cattle. Prof. G. E. Raithby of the O.A.C. and Dr. K. Rasmussen of Ottawa scored the students for showmanship.

The livestock show, though it lasted all day, was only part of the Royal. The objectives of the undertaking are set forth by the students organizers as follows: 1. To give students a chance to demonstrate the type of work carried on in each of the College departments. 2. To give first and second year students an introduction to the scope of each "option". 3. To demonstrate the work of the College to High School students. 4. To show off the College to parents and friends of the students. And so,

students of Household Science organize a show of their own, giving demonstrations of cooking and of their work with textiles, present a Fashion Show and throw the classrooms open to visitors, as well as preparing a booth in the central exhibit hall. The School for Teachers demonstrate what they are being taught, prepare a musical programme for presentation during the afternoon, show films on teaching methods, and also prepare a booth. Each "option" in Agriculture prepares a booth, in which some part of the work of that subject is presented, and all these booths are judged for interest and message. These booths demonstrate real ingenuity in conception and construction; and it is no easy task to select a winner. Judging them this year were H. H. Hannam, President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, John Jorgens of Swift Canadian Company and Miss Mary MacBeth of the Department of Health and Welfare at Ottawa.

High Schools Invited

The organizing committee undertook something new this year to implement the third objective of the Royal. They invited students in the graduating class of every High School in Quebec to attend the show, and groups from no less than fifteen schools accepted the invitation. These five hundred or more boys and girls were taken on conducted tours of the buildings, were officially welcomed by the Directors of the three schools at the College, and took in all the attractions of the day. Earlier in the year the Committee had also sponsored an essay contest in the High Schools, students being invited to submit essays of some aspect of teaching, home economics or agriculture. Preliminary grading of the essays was done at the home schools, and the two winners from each were submitted to the College for final scoring. Miss Elizabeth Welter of Sherbrooke, writing on teaching as a career, was the winner of an expense-paid trip to the Royal.

Queen for a day

It is the fashion nowadays to have a Queen for most every event, and the Royal is no exception. Five candidates were nominated by the women students, and the panel of judges selected Joan Cumine, a student in the Kinder-

garten Class of the School for Teachers. Regal in robes and crown, and carrying her sceptre, she was much in evidence during the day and evening, and made a charming and gracious Queen.

Other Attractions

Some Departments had other displays than those in the booths. Agricultural Engineering demonstrated the latest in farm machinery, the Poultry Department and the Agronomy Department featured judging contests, the Horticulture Department had an exhibit of fruit and flowers that was very popular, and the Handicrafts students had their work on display in their workrooms. A puppet show by School for Teachers students was particularly enjoyed by the younger visitors. The C.B.C. farm broadcast originated part of its noon broadcast in one of the classrooms before an interested audience.

Prizes and Awards

The various prizes won during the day were presented in the evening just before the curtain rose on the Green and Gold Revue which traditionally climaxes the day of the Royal. The grand champion showmanship award, the trophy donated by the Montreal Farmers' Club, was won by Bernice Ness, and Russell Dow won the reserve prize, the Maple Leaf Milling Trophy.

The class whose members have the highest average number of points per showman is awarded the Animal Husbandry Club Shield, and this was won by the second year Diploma class. The Poultry Shield, awarded to poultry specialists for the best egg exhibit and poultry judging, was won by A. LeVasseur, and the Agronomy prize for seed identification and judging was won by Joe Tsukamoto. The booth prepared by the students in the Entomology Option was awarded the inter-option shield.

Practically every student at the College had something to do with the Royal, and every one did his or her job well. Among the busiest was Murray McEwen of Huntingdon, who, as President, had over-all authority and responsibility, and who did a splendid organizing job. Lorne Cock of Tatamagouche, N.S., had charge of publicity, John MacMillan of Black Lake, N.B. was responsible for the programme, and Joe Tsukamoto of Raymond, Alta. was director of booths. They and all their helpers deserve the highest praise for a job well done.

More Kudos For Prof. Lods

Montcalm barley has brought profit to the farmers of Canada and honours to its originator, Prof. Emile A. Lods, Associate Professor of Agronomy at Macdonald College. Montcalm, the result of years of crossing and selection since 1912, was released for general distribution to growers in 1945, and is acclaimed as the best malting type barley that has ever appeared.

At a unique ceremony held in Winnipeg recently, Prof. Lods' achievement was publicly recognized by presentation to him of a cheque for \$7000, contributed to by a host of growers, dealers, exporters and processors of barley. Other awards that have come his way for his achievement include a gold watch presented in 1946 by Hallet and Carey, barley exporters of Winnipeg, and an Award of Merit from the Barley Improvement Institute in 1948.



Prof. Lods is at the left in our photo, receiving a handshake of congratulations from Dean W. H. Brittain.

Our Picture Story Of The Royal

Once the Royal had been opened officially by Dr. Hannam (4), Prof. E. O. Callen crowned the Queen, Joan Cumine of Montreal, student in the Kindergarten Class of the School for Teachers (5). This School took an active part in the day's events, among other things presenting a musical programme (1) and staging a puppet show (11) which delighted the younger visitors particularly. In the School of Household Science the demonstrations of fish cooking (12) and of cookie making (13) were crowded, and we regret that we could photograph only a few of the lovely ladies who took part in the fashion show (10).

The booths erected in the gymnasium were particularly interesting, well planned and executed, (7) and the judges (3) had no easy task in selecting the winner. The livestock show (2) was one of the highlights of the day, of course, and interest in the seed judging (6) and poultry judging (8) was keen. The crowd waiting to get into the dining room for lunch (14) had to be seen to be believed; the delay at that point may have been one reason why more of the visitors didn't see the CBC Farm Broadcast (9) which originated in one of the classrooms. The climax of the day's activities was the Green and Gold Revue (15) staged in the evening.





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